

6.2 Working With Integer Exponents

Investigate:

Using patterns to evaluate powers. No decimals.
Complete the statements below and then describe the pattern.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2^5 = 32 \\
 2^4 = 16 \\
 2^3 = 8 \\
 2^2 = 4 \\
 2^1 = 2 \\
 2^0 = 1 \\
 2^{-1} = 0.5 \\
 2^{-2} = 0.25
 \end{array}$$

Handwritten notes show a pattern of dividing by 2 for each decrease in the exponent: $32 \div 2 = 16$, $16 \div 2 = 8$, $8 \div 2 = 4$, $4 \div 2 = 2$, $2 \div 2 = 1$, $1 \div 2 = 0.5$, $0.5 \div 2 = 0.25$.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 3^3 = 27 \\
 3^2 = 9 \\
 3^1 = 3 \\
 3^0 = 1 \\
 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \\
 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}
 \end{array}$$

Handwritten notes show a pattern of dividing by 3 for each decrease in the exponent: $27 \div 3 = 9$, $9 \div 3 = 3$, $3 \div 3 = 1$, $1 \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3} \div 3 = \frac{1}{9}$.

positive, zero and negative exponents all follow a pattern

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note your BASE cannot be 0

Zero Exponent

In General:

$$\Rightarrow a^0 = 1$$

Negative Exponent:

In General:

$$\Rightarrow a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

In Words:

\Rightarrow Invert the base and put to a positive exponent

Extend the rule:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} &= \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n \\
 &= \frac{b^n}{a^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Practice time....

Evaluate (Leave answers in fractional form):

a) $2^0 = 1$ b) $(-2)^4 = 16$ c) $-2^4 = -16$ d) $(-3)^5 = -243$

e) $2^{-4} = \frac{1}{2^4} = \frac{1}{16}$ f) $-2^{-4} = -\frac{1}{2^4} = -\frac{1}{16}$ g) $-3^0 = -1$ h) $3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$

Simplify: (write as a single power with positive exponents)

a) $\left((4^3)^{-2}\right)^{-1} = 4^6$

b) $\frac{(3^{-1})^{-2}}{3(3)^2} = \frac{3^{-2}}{3^3} = 3^{-5} = \frac{1}{243}$

c) $\left(\frac{(4^3)^2}{4(4^6)}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{4^6}{4^7}\right)^{-1} = [4^{-1}]^{-1} = 4$

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Simplify: answer should positive exponents; leave in fractional form

a) $5^{-4}(5^{-2})^{-1} = 5^{-4}(5^2) = 5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$

b) $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-3} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 \div \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{13} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^1 \div \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{13} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-12} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{12}$

Evaluate:

a) $3^{-2} - 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1 \times 8}{9 \times 8} - \frac{1 \times 9}{8 \times 9} = \frac{8}{72} - \frac{9}{72} = -\frac{1}{72}$

b) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1} - 5^0 = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{4}{1}\right)^1 - 1$

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Determine the value of the variable that make each of the following true:

a) $10^x = 10000000$

Hint:

count the
zeros



b) $3^n = \frac{1}{3}$

$$n = -1$$

c) $10^y = 0.00000001$

Hint:

small number you
need a neg exponent
remember your base is
10 the decimal needs
to move one more space
the number of zeros
after the decimal



d) $8^m = \frac{1}{64}$

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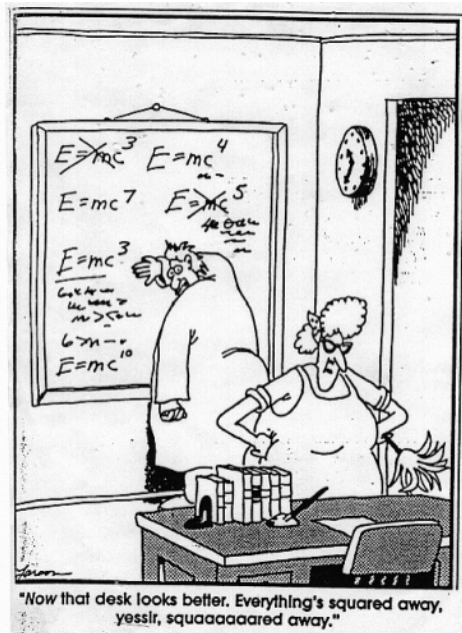
Simplify each expression, answer with positive exponents

a)
$$\frac{y^{-4}(x^2)^{-3}y^{-3}}{x^{-5}(y^{-4})^2}$$

b)
$$\frac{x^{-3}(y^{-1})^{-2}}{(x^{-5})(y^4)}$$

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Hmwk:
p 408 # 4, 5 cdef,
6, 7, 9, 11 adf, 12, 13



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